

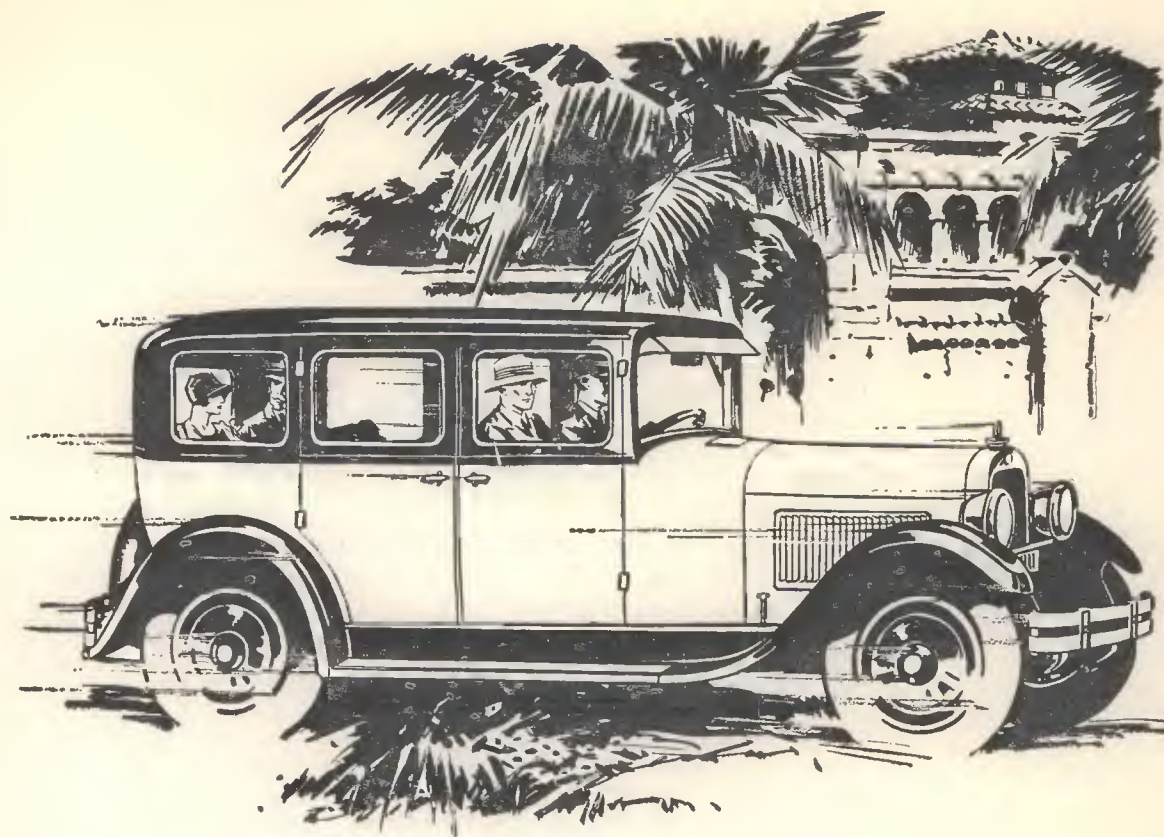
# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



*Photo by R. M. Scotten*

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Vol. IV.    October, 1927    No. 10



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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. IV, No. 10

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER, 1927

## Trailing the Queen of Sheba

By RALPH J. TOTTEN, *Consul General, Cape Town*

THE stops in London and Paris en route to Abyssinia were useful as every bit of information which could be got in advance was valuable; the trip through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal was interesting, and to me a new experience; the stop at Aden was necessary and gave us the pleasure of coming under the spell of the cheery smile of James Loder Park, whom the British, with their love for hyphenated names, have re-christened, Loder-Park; the stay at Djibouti unavoidable to await the tri-weekly (it really should be spelled try-) train; but we didn't really feel that we had started on our journey to the land of the descendants of the Queen of Sheba until the train rolled out of the Djibouti station. "We" were David King, my unofficial but unusually efficient secretary, and myself, so you see I was not using the editorial "we."

Of course there were things of the greatest possible importance and historic value that happened during the period so sketchily presented in the first paragraph, such as, the official call made upon me by the captain of the P. and O. steamer when the trip was more than half over. The finding of our "bearers," Frank and Ali, at Aden, was another important event. Frank, who was my "boy," was a coal black negro, and curiously enough a native born American. His parents had drifted half way around the world when he was a child. They had lived in Addis Abeba, Dire Daoua, Djibouti and Aden. Frank speaks excellent English, fluent Arabic and a few words of Amharic. Ali ibn Assa, David's boy, was a Somali from British Somaliland. He was an ex-

British soldier, a good Mohammedan and the joy of our lives. He was a born diplomat, always in a good humor, unusually efficient and a natural born romancer. He was not, however, malicious and only told you what he thought would make you happy without the slightest regard to whether or not it was true. When things went wrong and there was someone to placate Ali would show his white teeth and say, "All right, Baas, I speak 'um soft." On trek we had a rogue and a thief as interpreter. At one time when we knew he was misinterpreting for us and told Ali so, Ali said, "I speak 'um soft now. When we git Dire Daoua I knock 'um d——n head off," and I think he did.

At Djibouti we were met by Ato Kebreth, the Abyssinian consul, who informed us that he had been ordered by His Royal Highness Ras Tafari to accompany us all the way from Djibouti to Addis Abeba, so we had a cicerone and guide of the most intelligent and charming sort. He was a young man of good family and well educated. He spoke excellent French and a few words of English. He gave us a great deal of valuable information about his people and his country during the three days journey, and in addition to this he made our trip unusually comfortable by looking after all the details of the journey and getting for us the best train and hotel accommodations.

The railway to Addis Abeba is French and, considering the many difficulties, is well run. It is a comparatively long line, through a sparsely settled and, in parts, savage country. During the rainy season there is scarcely a week that passes without the line washing away somewhere. While



we were at the capital there was a period of 10 days without a train, and when we came back to Dire Daoua to start on our trek to Harrar and Jigjiga the other passengers had to stay there a week before they got to Djibouti. We were lucky, however, and did not lose a minute on the train.

The first few hours the line runs through the arid, coastal plains of French Somaliland with very little of interest to see. About 10 o'clock in the morning you cross the Abyssinian line and there is a change at once in the aspect of the crowds at the stations. The Somalis, Danakilis and Guaraguras are still in the majority, and savage, barbaric looking fellows they are. The men usually have little on but a loin cloth but always one, sometimes two, deadly spears and a big knife in their belt. The young dandies frequently have their hair straightened and bleached to a straw color with quick lime. The gleaming black or brown bodies, shining teeth, two vicious spears and a great mass of out-standing yellow hair, make an ensemble that is picturesque in the extreme. The women wear a garment consisting of many yards of cotton sheeting. It is first soaked in melted butter and then wound on the body, leaving the arms and one shoulder bare. I am told that this garment is not taken off until it practically

falls off. Anyone who knows the odor of rancid butter will realize that they are most interesting to observe when you are on the windward side of them. But interspersed with these one now sees a different sort of individual entirely. Tall, dignified, completely clothed in white, they dominate the crowds at the stations. They wear white drill trousers, shaped to fit the calf of the leg and the ankles, a white cotton shirt with a fairly high collar and shaped at the wrists, and over all a white garment with a colored border which is very much like, and worn in more or less the same manner as, the Roman toga. These are the real Abyssinians, or as they prefer to be called, the Ethiopians. Almost every one of them wears a huge, curved sword or sabre, an elaborate cartridge belt, full or partially full of cartridges, and carries a rifle. Practically every one has at least one servant, and those of the higher ranks have several, who run along behind them armed with some sort of a rifle.

Did you ever happen to wonder why we mount a horse from the left side? Undoubtedly because in the old days men wore swords and must of necessity approach a horse from the left so as not to have the sword between them and the horse. The Abyssinian wears his sword on his right side



*Photo by Ralph J. Totten*

## THE BODYGUARD



and therefore everyone in Abyssinia mounts a horse from the right side. It is most awkward for anyone who has ridden a great deal to mount from what is to us the wrong side, but you will get some nasty spills if you try to get on an Abyssinian pony or mule in any other way.

The railway runs through the edge of the Danakili country for the first two days, and as the Danakili is a professional murderer with a playful way of putting a log on the track at night, the trains run only in the day time, stopping at Dire Daoua the first night and at Hawash the second night. We reached Dire Daoua late in the afternoon. M. Kebreth asked us to remain in our compartment until the reception committee came to welcome us. Soon after the train had stopped he brought the committee, consisting of Ato Achinie, the imperial Treasurer, the Governor of the province, and a guard of honor of some 50 soldiers. The soldiers marched ahead of us and formed in line outside of the station. They presented arms as Ato Achinie and I walked by with our hats off, then hurried past us and again formed and saluted in front of the royal guest house where we were to spend the night.

The guest house is a modern residence, built by a European, and now the property of the Prince Regent. We were served by a French chef, the proprietor of the local hotel; we had an excellent bath, and most comfortable beds with mosquito nets. After dinner the Ato came and took us

for a walk over the city, which is a very modern place of some 60,000 inhabitants. Ato Achinie is a charming and delightful gentleman of whom we became very fond on our three visits to Dire Daoua. He is the Imperial Treasurer but resides at Dire Daoua because that is the chief port of entry and departure for merchandise and therefore where all the money is received.

The next day we were on our way by 7.30, having been seen off by the officials and the guard of honor. This second day was even more interesting than the first. The people at the stations were now largely Abyssinians. The country was wilder and less thickly settled. We saw a great deal of game of one sort or another, which to anyone who knows my weakness will be a sure indication that I enjoyed it. We saw during the railway journey wild guinea fowl, partridges, francolins, bustards, monkeys, baboons, several kinds of gazelles and several of the larger bucks and antelopes. I called David's attention to a large herd of gazelles very close to the train. David, who speaks some German, suggested that it was a regular "gesellschaft." At that moment they became frightened and began to jump and plunge. "Hum," said David, "I see it's an 'aktien gesellschaft.'"

We spent that night at the Hawash Station, overlooking the gorge of the Hawash River. The night was deliciously cool, our beds were most comfortable, and we slept well, although serenaded



*Photo by Ralph J. Totten*

## RECEPTION TO CONSUL GENERAL TOTTEN AT DIRE DAOUA

*Top row, left to right—Imperial Treasurer, Collector of Customs, the Host. Bottom row, left to right—French Consul, Consul General Totten, David King, Governor of Province*



all night by hyenas. There were few nights during the entire stay in the country that we did not hear from one to a couple of dozen of these loathsome animals. They are everywhere, especially around the larger cities. At the hotel at Harrar, which is just outside the city walls, they would come up onto the porch of the hotel and fight and snarl all night long. At one of our camps they tried to get to our donkeys and the guards had to fire at them several times. Curiously enough their howl is rather musical, but it is a lonesome sound in the middle of the night. By the way I heard of a new game while at Dire Daoua. You have heard of pig sticking, haven't you? Well on the plains near Dire Daoua they indulge in hyena sticking by moonlight. A half dozen men, mounted on the fast, active Abyssinian ponies, and armed with lances, ride down and spear hyenas. It would take good horsemanship and a steady nerve but sounds interesting.

We arrived at Addis Abeba about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the third day. We were met at the station by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Lord Mayor of the city, the Secretary of the

British Legation and Doctor Lambie, the American medical missionary who was in charge of the American hospital. As Ras Tafari had no suitable place to put us up he had arranged for us to stay with the Lambies for the first part of our stay at the capital. We marched out of the station and I had to return the salute of a huge guard of honor of some 200 soldiers. We were ushered into one of the Prince Regent's large automobiles and escorted by the Foreign Minister and Lord Mayor all the way to Dr. Lambie's house, which is about two and one-half miles northeast of the center of the city, where we were welcomed and made to feel at home by Mrs. Lambie.

The American Mission Hospital is a very modern and thoroughly creditable institution which was built by the Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church, assisted by private donations from Americans and from Ras Tafari. Dr. and Mrs. Lambie have had much to do with its success and also with the esteem in which it is held by the Abyssinians. It has an American surgeon, an assistant surgeon and general practitioner, an American head nurse, an American secretary and



*Photo by Ralph J. Totten*

## OPENING OF BRITISH BIBLE INSTITUTE AT ADDIS ABEBA



disbursing officer and an American clergyman. These, with their families, make up the greater part of the American colony in Abyssinia, and, by the same token, by their honesty, straight dealing, common sense and pleasing personalities, they are largely responsible for the excellent reputation that Americans enjoy in the land of the King of Kings.

The next day I made my official call on the Prince Regent, accompanied by the British Minister, Mr. Bentinck, and presented my credentials, which consisted of a personal letter and a signed photograph from President Coolidge to the Prince Regent. I shall not go into the official part of my visit further than to say that I was given every possible assistance by the British Minister (who is in charge of American interests) and his staff, and that I received the most cordial and friendly cooperation from His Royal Highness, Ras Tafari.

Ras (Head or Prince) Tafari Makonnen, Prince Regent and Heir Apparent to the throne of Ethiopia, is one of the most interesting personalities with whom I have ever come into contact. He is a grand nephew of King Menelik and was made Regent when Menelik's grandson was deposed and his granddaughter was made Empress. He is a charming and delightful gentleman, with aristocratic features and beautiful hands and feet. He speaks French with fair fluency but will not speak directly to anyone in French until he gets to know them. At first he prefers to use an interpreter. At our first meeting I said what I had to say in English to the British Minister, he repeated it in French to the official interpreter, who passed it on to Ras Tafari in Amharic. After a pause for consideration the answer was relayed back to me in the same manner. Using an interpreter in a language that you know fairly well has its advantages—it gives you double the time to make up your mind what you wish to say before it is necessary to reply. Later, when the Prince got to

know me better we would talk directly to each other in French, and his French was certainly better than mine.

A few days later I was taken to pay my respects to the Empress. She resides in the old palace of the King of Kings, a group of buildings covering a couple of acres. She received me very formally in the small salon with Ras Tafari, the old Minister of War, Hapta Giorgis, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs acting as interpreter. The interview consisted of the usual compliments, a few questions, and the drinking of each other's healths in sweet champagne. Just before leaving Addis I went to say good-by to Her Majesty and there were present only her personal attendants, an interpreter, David, and myself. This last interview was very much more interesting, as the royal lady showed proper feminine curiosity and asked hundreds of questions as to my country, its women, its distance from Ethiopia, and all sorts of things. She sits cross-legged on a divan, swathed in clothing and scarf, with a veil held up to her mouth. Her face is absolutely expressionless, with the exception of her eyes, which are bright and seem to have a twinkle in them—a most interesting and mystic personality.

The days passed all too fast, with interviews with many people, official calls and inspection of

*(Continued on page 342)*



*Photo by Ralph J. Totten*

HOME OF THE HEAD OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL MISSION IN ADDIS ABEBA

# Bermuda and Virginia

By ROBERTSON HONEY, Consul, Bermuda

*Foreword: For the following, I am indebted to His Excellency the Governor of Bermuda (Gen. Sir John J. Asser, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., K. C. V. O., etc.), especially for his address delivered (while lieutenant general) before William and Mary College, Virginia, in June, 1925.*

*In connection with His Excellency's visit to William and Mary College to receive membership in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, it may be noted that his was only the second recorded visit of a governor of Bermuda to Virginia. The first was that of Capt. Nathaniel Butler in the winter of 1622-23.*

*I am also indebted to Maj. T. M. Dill, O. B. E., attorney general of Bermuda, especially for his address to the Indiana State Bar Association delivered July 12, 1922, and published in the Law Quarterly Review, April, 1924, by Stevens & Sons, Ltd., 119 Chancery Lane, London.*

THE Bermuda Islands are situated between lat. 32° 14' and 32° 23' N. and between long. 64° 38' and 64° 53' W. Their total area is less than 20 square miles.

The islands were discovered by one Juan de Bermudez, a Spaniard, in 1515, but, at that time, Spaniards were more interested in lands to the southwest of this tiny spot, and the discovery was never followed up by Spanish occupancy and settlement.

Bermudez and his successors among Spanish adventurers, however, attempted to preserve for Spain such rights as may have arisen by virtue of the discovery, and, to this end, they assiduously circulated a rumor to the effect that the islands were haunted and peopled by evil spirits. This was intended to frighten away any and all who might think of landing on the islands to the impairment of Bermudez's interest in them.

The rumor spread apace and lost nothing of its ghouliness by its constant repetition, so that when Shakespeare wrote "The Tempest," laying the scene in Bermuda, this atmosphere permeated the play.

In 1543 a Portuguese named Hernando Camelo came here and carved a cross on a rock, adding his initials and the date, but whether the emblem was by way of exorcising the devils history sayeth not.

The Spaniards, as stated, continued their adventures in the Spanish Main and in the Antilles

and neglected the islands named after their discoverer.

Jamestown had been founded in the Colony of Virginia in 1607, and in 1609 a squadron of seven ships left England, bringing the new governor of the Colony, Sir Thomas Gates, a number of new colonists, and a quantity of supplies. The flagship was the *Sea Venture*, carrying Admiral Sir George Somers (Summers, according to the baptismal records, it is said).

A violent gale arose on July 23, and the units of the squadron became separated. For three days the *Sea Venture* was pumped and bailed by her crew, but it became evident that the vessel was doomed.

At the last moment the admiral espied land and made for it; the ship, however, struck a shoal and went fast aground. To this day the shoal is known as Sea Venture Flat, and the image of the staunch old ship is on the postage stamps of the islands to perpetuate what her visit to the place meant to their subsequent history.

From this moment began the ties and associations between Bermuda and Virginia.

As soon as passengers and crew were landed from the *Sea Venture* on these islands, it was Virginia they thought of as the nearest spot to which they could repair, and a number of them set out for that Colony in the *Sea Venture's* longboat, but it was hurricane season and the boat was never heard of again after leaving Bermuda.

The two commanders left on the islands, Admiral Sir George Somers and Governor-Designate Sir Thomas Gates, set about the building of two cedar wood vessels to carry their charge of about 150 persons to Virginia, but there were numerous delays through dissensions and mutiny and the two Bermuda-wood vessels arrived in Virginia only in the nick of time to prevent the abandonment of the Jamestown settlement; this was on June 24, 1610.

The arrival of Lord Delaware (De La Warr) off Jamestown a few days later with still more colonists and a large amount of stores and supplies heartened the planters and insured the stability of the first permanent English settlement on the American continent.

Now, Somers and Gates had left two men behind at Bermuda to preserve a sort of occupancy of the islands in order to maintain continuous title to them—Carter and Waters.

After Lord Delaware arrived at Jamestown, completing the relief of that settlement, which had been begun by the expedition from Bermuda under Somers, this latter volunteered to return to Bermuda, see what had become of Carter and Waters, and to send still more supplies back to Jamestown.

The offer was accepted, and the admiral returned to Bermuda; but he died there almost immediately after arrival, charging his followers with his last breath to send supplies to Jamestown and to bury his remains on the islands.

These followers did neither; they sailed for England, taking Admiral Somers' embalmed body with them, but burying his heart in St. George's, Bermuda, at a spot later marked by a monument and now covered by a marble slab placed there in 1876. The body was buried at the Church of Whitechurch Canonicorum in the Isle of Purbeck.

It was at about this time, when England's general colonization scheme was being improved and developed, that the importance of Bermuda as an advance supply station for Virginia impressed itself upon those in charge of colonization matters.

Hence, when Admiral Somers' body was taken to England, a third man, Chard, was left behind in Bermuda to join Carter and Waters in continuing to maintain occupation and possession of the territory in the name of England.

These were the "Three Lords of Bermuda," told about by Washington Irving in one of his fascinating tales.

Somers' nephew, Matthew Somers, accompanied his uncle's remains back to England and, on arrival there, told such tales of pearls and ambergris and whale oil that a number of influential members of the Virginia Colony Company became immensely interested in Bermuda for its potential wealth in addition to its value as an outpost for Virginia.

The islands were now known as the Somers Island—even the name of their Spanish discoverer had vanished—and these members of the Virginia Company sought also a charter of incorporation as The Somers Islands Company of Adventurers.

So some sort of a subsidiary company was formed in London, and one Richard Moore came out as a sort of governor of Bermuda, acting not exactly for the Virginia Company as such, but rather for certain individuals of that company who thoroughly appreciated the fact that the Virginia Company's charter did not permit the holding of title to islands distant more than 100 miles

from shore, but who were, nevertheless, astute enough to invent some legal device for getting around this limitation.

Moore had a commission as deputy governor dated April 27, 1612, and arrived in Bermuda with 50 settlers in a small vessel called *The Plough*—all of which was duly chronicled by a contemporary writer, Capt. John Smith of Pocahontas rescue fame.

After Moore had been in Bermuda but a little over four months—that is, on November 25—this subsidiary concern sold out its interest in the islands to Sir William Wade and 10 others for £2,000.



CONSULATE, HAMILTON, BERMUDA



These surrendered the interest to the Crown, and James I regranted it in 1615 to Henry, Earl of Southampton, and seven others, who became the Bermuda Company and functioned until 1686, when, after much agitation by the Bermuda colonists, the charter was abrogated.

Moore remained in charge from his arrival until the Bermuda Company took possession in 1615, and the most important event during his governorship was the appearance of two Spanish ships off the islands.

Moore promptly opened fire on them from a fortification known as King's Castle, the ruins of which are still extant in Bermuda.

The two ships quite as promptly put about and sailed seawards, it being recorded on apparently good authority that the Spaniards knew nothing of English occupation, but that they well recalled the islands' reputation for harboring devils and other evil spirits, and that they had no desire to cope with missiles projected through such agency.

This incident apparently closed out any claim which Spain might have had to the islands and established England's title to the same.

Although the islands had been discovered by a Spaniard, and although the Vatican had issued a Bull awarding newly discovered lands east of a certain meridian of longitude to Spain (Bermuda was in this area), nevertheless, as Major Dill aptly put it in his address to the Bar Association:

"The hard-headed London merchants, with a certain amount of spiritual and lay backing (they had 1 archbishop, 3 bishops, and about 30 peers or peeresses interested in the venture) did not worry themselves overmuch about such things as Civil Law Rights and Papal Bulls when they had such a useful *de facto* Common Law title as present possession, preceded by a period of continuous and undisturbed occupancy."

When Sir William Wade and his associates paid £2,000 for the title and interest of the Virginia Company to and in these islands, it was supposed that the area of Bermuda was much greater than the survey showed it to be.

Consequently, in order to give good measure, so to speak, the Virginia Company (or its subsidiary) in further consideration of the £2,000 received, threw into the bargain an additional piece of land to make up for this shortage subsequently found to exist as to the acreage of Bermuda.

This tract of land was situated in what is now known as Chesterfield County, Va., and to this day it is called the Bermuda Hundred. Those

living there at the present time are said to pronounce the letter "u" in "Bermuda" as if it were "oo"—just as the original Spanish discoverer pronounced this letter of his name.

Thus, when the Bermuda Company came into existence, it took over all Sir William Wade's purchase from the Virginia contingent, which included this Bermuda Hundred as well as the Bermuda Islands. And so there arose a very substantial link between Virginia and Bermuda.

One of the first things the Bermuda Company did after being empowered to enact laws was to make provision for the care of this tract of land in Virginia.

Maj. Gen. Sir J. H. Lefroy, R. A., C. B., F. R. S., a former governor of Bermuda, compiled a most interesting and most valuable work, entitled "Memorials of the Discovery and Early Settlement of the Bermudas or Somers Island," published in London, 1877, by Longman's, Green & Co.

At page 182 he refers to action of the Bermuda Company with reference to the Bermuda Company by reciting the language used by the company:

"Ordained upon mature deliberation by the Governour and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Summer-Ilands for the better governing of the actions and affaires of the said Company and Plantation 6 Febr: 162½.

\* \* \* \* \*

"212. *Land in Virginia:* Whereas the Company for Virginia in consideration of the great defect of the quantity of Land in the Summer-Ilands, conceived to have been at the time of the sale thereof to this Company, and to make recompense for the same, have ordered in one of their great and generall Courts that there shall bee granted by them and under their legall Seale a large proportion of Land in Virginia, to bee and continue to the Company of the said Summer-Ilands and the members thereof forever, for the better support of the said Company, and of the Inhabitants of the said Ilands: It is therefore ordered that a Select Committee bee forthwith appoynted as well to pursue the perfecting of the said Grant as also to take into careful Consideration, how the planting and peopling of the said Land in Virginia, may bee proceeded with in most effectuall sort, and without delay, and as may be most for the support of the said Summer-Ilands: which Committee shall from time to time, reduce into writing and present to the Courts, their proceedings

(Continued on page 327)

# The President of the United States of America

(The copy will be forwarded)

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The purposes of the Journal are (1) to serve as an exchange among American Foreign Service officers for personal news and for information and opinions respecting the proper discharge of their functions, and to keep them in touch with business and administrative developments which are of moment to them; and (2) to disseminate information respecting the work of the Foreign Service among interested persons in the United States, including business men and others having interests abroad, and young men who may be considering the foreign Service as a career.

Propaganda and articles of a tendentious nature, especially such as might be aimed to influence legislative, executive or administrative action with respect to the Foreign Service, or the Department of State, are rigidly excluded from its columns.

Contributions should be addressed to the American Foreign Service Journal, care Department of State, Washington, D. C.

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## LIVERPOOL CONSULATE'S VACATION FUND

This summer of 1927 is the third summer for the operation of the Liverpool Consulate's vacation fund. Having been inaugurated by Consul Leo J. Keena, it has proved to be a very successful and popular scheme to provide enjoyable vacations for the subordinate personnel of the consulate. Perhaps a brief account of its operation would be interesting to other offices, if not suggestive.

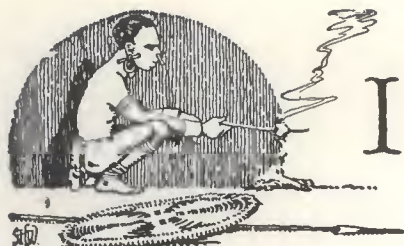
Every spring a vacation fund is started at the consulate to which every member of the staff contributes proportionally to his salary. The contributions of the career consular officers form one-half of the fund. Clerks, stenographers and messengers contribute what is equivalent to 20 percent of one week's salary. This is payable in small assessments, if so desired, and is, therefore, scarcely noticeable. The aggregate furnishes the other half of the fund. The total value of the fund per annum is £20, or almost \$100.

The decision as to which two members of the staff shall receive the benefit of the fund for any particular year is determined by lot. The career consular officers do not participate in the enjoyment of the fund, their contributions making it possible for two persons to enjoy a good vacation every year instead of but one. Furthermore, the making of these contributions opens an avenue by which the career officers may make some return to the subordinate members of the staff for the many services, personal rather than official, which are rendered from time to time.

The total of £20 is divided equally between the two persons selected by lot, and as there are 12 subordinate members of the staff, it will be seen that in six years every one of these will have received a share of the vacation fund.

In case an employe retires from the staff before his turn has come, it is the expectation that his successor will reimburse him for his contributions and take his place. We have had one instance of this kind. In case an employe retires from the staff after his turn has come, it is the expectation that he will pay into the fund the balance of contributions due from him. No instance of this kind has occurred. The advantages of this scheme are obvious, and it is believed that there are many consular offices with a staff sufficiently large to make it feasible.

*Herbert O. Williams.*



# ITEMS



During the absence of the Secretary of State Mr. W. R. Castle, Assistant Secretary, was Acting Secretary from August 25 to September 5.

Ambassador Miles Poindexter, Lima, who is now in the United States on leave of absence, conferred with the Secretary of State.

Minister John Van A. MacMurray, Pekin, arrived in Washington during the latter part of August for a conference with the Secretary of State on Chinese affairs.

Minister Charles C. Eberhardt, Managua, left his post on September 13 en route to the United States on leave of absence. During Mr. Eberhardt's absence the Legation will be in charge of Diplomatic Secretary Dana G. Munro.

Minister William Phillips, Ottawa, made his first public address in Canada at a luncheon on September 14, which was given by the Men's Canadian Club of Ottawa.

Minister Arthur H. Geissler, Guatemala City, who spent part of his leave in Washington, sailed from New York for Europe where he expects to remain for about one month, afterwards returning to his post in Central America.

Commander William Alden Hall, U. S. N., relieved Commander William T. Mallison, U. S. N., from duty as Naval Attaché to the American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, on August 15.

Diplomatic Secretary Craig Wadsworth, Lima, arrived at his home, Geneseo, New York, on September 7, where he expects to spend his leave of absence.

Diplomatic Secretary John F. Martin, Rome, is spending local leave in France before proceeding to his new post at Panama.

The Fourth of July at Shanghai was celebrated by the flag raising in the morning, followed later by a reception at the Consulate General. In the afternoon there was a baseball game between a local team and the Marines. After this event a lawn party was held at the Shanghai Race Club. In the evening there was a fireworks display provided for by Anderson, Meyer and Company.

In the receiving line at the Consulate General there were Judge Milton D. Purdy, Congressman L. C. Dyer, Rear Admiral J. R. Y. Blakely, Senior Naval Officer, and Colonel C. S. Hill, 4th Regiment, U. S. Marines.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles Bolduan was directed to proceed from Bremen to Hamburg for temporary duty.

On August 4 Consul and Mrs. Oscar S. Heizer gave a garden party in the Consulate grounds for Mr. and Mrs. Vickrey, of the Near East Relief.

Consul John Farr Simons, who reported for duty in the Department on August 17, has been assigned to the Visa Office.

Consul and Mrs. Sauer, Toronto, held a Fourth of July celebration at their home in that city. Among those present were the Premier of Ontario and Mrs. Ferguson, Bishop and Mrs. Sweeny, Sir William Mulock, Mayor Foster, Honorable and Mrs. George S. Henry, Sir Edward and Lady Kemp, His Grace Archbishop McNeil and many other prominent citizens of Toronto.

On behalf of Mr. Paul Chapin Squire, Consul at Lille, the JOURNAL wishes to announce that he kept faith with all contributors to the collection of Foreign Service Anecdotes which he had intended to make and publish. That the book will not appear is entirely due to causes over which Mr. Squire had no control and which he greatly regrets.



Diplomatic Secretary Harold L. Williamson, Habana, is spending his leave of absence at Saranac Lake, New York.

On August 23, 1927, Diplomatic Secretary Wallace S. Murray was designated by the Secretary of State as Assistant Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

Surgeon L. P. H. Bahrenburg, U. S. P. H. S., has been relieved from duty at Cleveland, Ohio, and directed to proceed to Copenhagen, for duty in the office of the American Consul.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. V. Veldee, U. S. P. H. S., has been relieved from duty at Copenhagen, and directed to proceed to Washington.

Next year, in recognition of the extraordinary development which has made Texas the second

largest foreign trade state in the Union, the Council will hold its Fifteenth Anniversary National Foreign Trade Convention at the progressive southwestern port of Houston. The dates will be April 25, 26, 27, 1928, and a strong local committee, which has vigorously pressed Houston's claim at the last two conventions, is headed by Mayor Oscar F. Holcombe and A. D. Simpson, Vice President, National Bank of Commerce of Houston.

The noise and the shouting of the welcome to the transatlantic fliers had hardly died down in Berlin when fresh celebrations were at hand for the occasion of the Fourth of July. Ambassador and Mrs. Schurman kept open house at the embassy from 5 to 7 for all Americans either resident in Berlin or transients.

Diplomatic Secretary Edwin Schoenrich, La Paz, who was in the United States on leave, returned to his post on August 16.

Consul Gilson G. Blake, Jr., recently transferred from Georgetown to the Department, is on leave of absence to recuperate from the attack of typhoid fever which he had while at Georgetown.

Consul Leonard G. Dawson, Messina, who spent his leave of absence at Staunton, Virginia, returned to his post on August 31.

Consul John Q. Wood, Vera Cruz, is spending his leave of absence at his home in Bucksport, Maine.

Recently the Department received the following telegram from a Consulate in Mexico:

"Because of Consul X's departure night watchman needed. Have employed local man for 75 pesos (Mexican) per month."

Foreign Service Inspectors were last heard from at the following places:

Consul General James B. Stewart, Habana.

Consul General Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Strasbourg.

Consul General Samuel T. Lee, Puerto Barrios. Diplomatic Secretary Matthew E. Hanna, on leave abroad.

Consul General Robert Frazer, Jr., on leave in the United States.

Consul General Thomas M. Wilson, Department.



THOMAS H. COOK

*Mr. Cook has given 42 years of service in the consulate at Nottingham, since 1885, as messenger, clerk, vice consul and again as clerk*

## AMERICAN LADIES CIRCLE IN AUSTRALIA

By MARY PORTER LAWTON, *Sydney*

Australia is a long way from home, but the problems in which consular wives are interested are perhaps no different from those in any other consular post. One problem which always confronts the unsalaried, non-commissioned staff at any post, is how to keep the resident American women together, and I am hopeful that the Bulletin will publish a short description of how we do it in New South Wales.

Soon after arriving in Sydney, I met, by invitation, some 50 American ladies, at an afternoon tea in one of the downtown hotels. I so enjoyed meeting them that I suggested we then and there decide to come together at regular intervals, so I could know them better, and by having an informal organization of American women, to provide a channel for more efficient handling of such affairs of our colony as might come within our sphere of usefulness.

In this way the "American Ladies' Circle" came into existence. It was decided to get together on the first Wednesday afternoon of each month for tea at a public tea room. The first meeting place was soon too small for our use, so we moved to a larger one. Our gatherings were as informal as possible, and the President

and Secretary selected at first are still carrying on in that capacity, but a new General Committee of eight members, is named every six months for advising the President and planning any special features or innovations. As President I emphasize the need of cooperation from everyone and that new ideas or suggestions from the members are welcomed which will bring members closer together and make for happiness and interest.

We started to sew small garments for the St. Margaret's Hospital for new-born babes; not with any idea of quantity production by taking the work home with us, but to have something in our hands for work while visiting and chatting with one another. At the same time it is remarkable the size of the packages of the simple, but necessary garments which we periodically carry to various hospitals.

This organization has helped in forming acquaintances and building friendship in a group of co-nationals which would not have been possible in any other way. Each one seemed to come because she liked to come. The name was selected as something different but appropriate and because at the meetings efforts are made to have the members "circle" around and give everyone a chance to meet everyone else. Once a year an open meeting is held at some appropriate place at which each member is expected to bring an Australian friend as her guest. A



AMERICAN LADIES CIRCLE  
*Mrs. Lawton in the center lower row*

musical program or a speaker is usually arranged for those special meetings.

It is surprising the extent to which our "circle" has become known to the general public. The society notes in the Sydney press frequently mention our meetings and activities.

Just recently we undertook to serve and pay the expense for one day of the Citizens' Canteen, which was for the entertainment of the crew of the H. M. S. Renown, which brought the Duke and Duchess of York to Australia. We were very glad to do this when asked, as a modest acknowledgment of the same service rendered to the men of the American Fleet during the naval visit to Australia in 1925.

There are many other interesting points which could be mentioned. Important American visitors are honor guests quite frequently, such as Mrs. Coontz, as the wife of the Admiral of the Navy; Pauline Frederick, Mme. Galli-Curci, and others. At Christmas time each member brings a toy for the box which goes to make some youngster happy—to the Salvation Army last year—and

the wife of the Commissioner came along and gave us an interesting talk. Through the Consulate and the American Society, we inform newly arrived Americans of our plan, and that American-born women, and foreign-born wives of Americans are not invited but are *expected* to come to our meetings. The financial arrangements are very simple. Each member pays for her tea and cakes at each meeting attended, besides a shilling more for buying sewing materials and the incidental small expenses.

After nearly four years of existence our Circle is "still going strong" and has definitely justified its usefulness in a great many ways.

## RETIREMENT OF CONSUL GENERAL FOSTER

*By J. D. HICKERSON, Consul, Ottawa*

On June 30, 1927, Consul General John G. Foster, Ottawa, was retired under the provisions of the Rogers Act. Mr. Foster entered the Foreign Service as Consul General at Halifax on June 30, 1897, and after six years at that post was transferred to Ottawa, where he served as Consul General continuously for 24 years. The length of his service was 30 years and 1 day, all of which was in the grade of Consul General, a record perhaps unparalleled in the American Foreign Service.

Mr. Foster was born at Derby Line, Vermont, on March 9, 1859, and was, therefore, due for retirement when the Rogers Act became effective on July 1, 1924, but the President, using the authority contained in Section 18 of the Act, retained Mr. Foster on active duty as Consul General at Ottawa three times for periods of one year. This action is a fine tribute to Mr. Foster's work at Ottawa and to his contribution to the harmonious relations which exist between the United States and Canada.

It is an interesting coincidence that the Dominion of Canada celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of Confederation on July 1, 1927, while on the preceding day Consul General Foster completed the service of half of that period in Canada. Since July 1, 1867, Canada has had 12 Governors General, seven of whom served during Mr. Foster's time.

Consul General and Mrs. Foster were held in the highest esteem not only by the people of Ottawa, but by residents of the Dominion generally. The May issue of the JOURNAL quoted



JOHN G. FOSTER  
*Retired*

an editorial from the *Montreal Gazette* apropos of Mr. Foster's impending retirement and containing a high tribute to both Mr. and Mrs. Foster. The Ottawa newspapers carried several similar articles, as did a number of other papers in the country.

The most outstanding of the numerous farewell functions given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Foster was an official dinner given by the Government of Canada on June 7. This was the first time that the Dominion Government has so honored a consular officer. On this occasion, Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, spoke at considerable length in regard to his happy associations with Mr. and Mrs. Foster, and wished them, on behalf of the Canadian Government, much happiness in their retirement after so many years of useful and fruitful service.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster returned to their home at Derby Line, Vermont, on June 9 to spend the remainder of the month on leave. Just prior to their departure, a number of Mr. Foster's friends in Ottawa presented him with an inscribed address and several presents, including an electric Orthophonic of walnut with 24 records; an oil painting of a Gatineau winter scene by Franklin Brownell, a well-known Canadian artist; and a gold cigarette case, suitably engraved. The address was contained in a slender volume bound in red morocco leather.

A group of Mrs. Foster's friends among the ladies of Ottawa presented her with a beautiful diamond brooch set in platinum, containing seven large diamonds and a number of small stones.

The American consular officers of career in the Province of Ontario and the officers detailed to Ottawa presented Mr. Foster with a sterling cigarette box, with the following inscription:

To John G. Foster, Esquire  
American Consul General at Ottawa, 1903-1927  
In grateful homage from the consular  
officers within his supervisory  
jurisdiction.

Grouped around this inscription were engraved the facsimile signatures of the contributing officers.

## TREASURY DECISIONS

From H. F. WORLEY

A number of decisions have recently been rendered by the United States Customs Court and the United States Court of Customs Appeals in which Consular officers will have a special interest. Decisions by the Customs Court are subject to review by the Court of Customs Appeals under the law and rules provided.

### PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS

In T. D. 41844 and 41871 the Customs Court held that the language "residents of the United States returning from abroad" in paragraph 1695 does not include residents of the United States returning from Canada. Other important points are also covered in the decision. Rehearings have been granted on both of these decisions.

A rehearing was held on T. D. 41844 in which the same division of the Customs Court held (T. D. 42199) that the quoted language in the third proviso of paragraph 1695 includes such residents returning from contiguous territory, but that it was the legislative intent that the exemption should be allowed only in instances where such residents acquired merchandise abroad as an incident to the trip rather than as the purpose of the trip or one of the purposes of the trip. This, in fact, reverses the previous decision. There was one concurring opinion and one dissenting opinion in this decision.

In T. D. 41985 the Customs Court held that household goods arriving in the United States more than 25 years after the arrival of the owner and importer are not entitled to free entry under paragraph 1531 of the Tariff Act, but that Article 382 of the Customs Regulations of 1923, limiting the time within which household goods may be imported free of duty to ten years after the arrival of the passenger, is as favorable to the importer as could be expected and is held to be reasonable.

In T. D. 42004 the Customs Court held that in order to establish the right to free entry under paragraph 1531 it is necessary to show certain things. Being an exception to the rule that custom duties must be paid on household effects the language of the statute must be strictly construed.

(To be continued next issue)



## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

The following appointments, transfers, promotions, retirements under the Foreign Service Reorganization Act, and resignations have occurred in the Diplomatic Branch of the American Foreign Service since August 11, 1927:

Miss Lucile Atcherson, Third Secretary at Panama, has resigned.

Charles B. Curtis, now Consul General, Munich, has been designated Counselor of Embassy, and assigned to Embassy at Habana, Cuba.

William J. McCafferty, now Consul, San Salvador, appointed Diplomatic Secretary and assigned Third Secretary, Managua.

John F. Martin, now First Secretary, Rome, assigned First Secretary, Panama.

L. Lanier Winslow, now First Secretary, Habana, has resigned.

The following appointments, transfers, promotions, retirements under the Foreign Service Reorganization Act, and resignations have occurred in the Consular Branch of the American Foreign Service since August 11, 1927:

Paul Bowerman, now Vice Consul, Berlin, assigned Vice Consul, Ottawa.

William Chapman, now Consul, Puerto Mexico, assigned Consul, Monterey.

Dudley G. Dwyre, now Consul, Guadalajara, detailed to the Department.

Don S. Haven, Consul detailed to Halifax, has resigned.

Jack Dewey Hickerson, now Consul, Ottawa, has been detailed to the Department.

Richard S. Leach, Vice Consul detailed to the Department, has resigned.

Edward P. Lowry, Consul now on detail in the Department, assigned Consul, Guadalajara, his assignment as Consul, San Jose, being canceled.

Robert Lacy Smyth, now Consul, Hankow, detailed as Consul, Tientsin.

Ronald D. Stevenson, now Vice Consul, Punta Arenas, has resigned.

James B. Stewart, now Consul, Monterey, has been instructed to resume tour of inspection.

Raymond P. Tenney, Consul now detailed to the Department, has resigned.

Thomas C. Wasson, non-career Vice Consul and clerk, Melbourne, Australia, appointed a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of career.

George H. Winters, non-career Vice Consul and clerk, Mexico City, appointed a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of career.

### *Non-Career Service*

Harold F. Allman, now Vice Consul, Sarnia, has resigned.

Malcolm C. Burke, now Vice Consul, Hamburg, will not proceed to Bremen, but will remain at his present post.

John F. Claffey, now Vice Consul, London, appointed Vice Consul, Hull.

William I. Hagen, now clerk in the Legation, Peking, appointed Vice Consul, Yunnanfu.

G. Otis Ogden, now Vice Consul, Guatemala, has resigned.

James Franklin Points has been appointed Vice Consul, Nassau.

Walter M. Walsh, now Vice Consul, Hamburg, appointed Vice Consul, Bremen.

Harold C. Wood, now Vice Consul, Vera Cruz, appointed Vice Consul, Puerto, Mexico.

## PROMOTIONS

### *From Class II to Class I*

Norman Armour.

### *From Class III to Class II*

Ray Atherton.

### *From Class IV to Class III*

George K. Donald.

### *From Class V to Class IV*

Wallace S. Murray.

### *From Class VI to Class V*

John F. Simons.

### *From Class VII to Class VI*

Maynard B. Barnes, Robert B. Macatee.

### *From Class VIII to Class VII*

Reginald S. Castleman, Walter S. Reineck, Stillman W. Eels.

### *From Unclassified \$3,000 to Class VIII*

Russell M. Brooks, Maurice W. Altaffer, William E. DeCourcy, A. Dana Hodgdon.

### *From Unclassified \$2,750 to \$3,000*

Paul H. Alling, Joseph T. Gilman, Benjamin M. Hulley, George J. Haering, Edwin Schoenrich.

### *From Unclassified \$2,500 to \$2,750*

Prescott Childs, Clayson W. Aldridge, Harvey S. Gerry, Angus I. Ward, Stanley Woodward, David McK. Key.

## MARRIAGES

Schramm-Randolph. At Baghdad, Iraq, on August 27, 1927, Mr. John Randolph, American Consul at Baghdad, was married to Miss Persis Lentz Schramm.



## MESSENGER E. T. POMBO

Thirty-three years ago, when 21 years of age, Eduardo Teixeira Pombo left his birth place at São Cosmado, District of Viseu, Portugal, to join his elder brother then residing in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. At that time he was a poor country boy of the old world unable to appreciate the delights and sorrows of the new, and after working at various occupations several years he was on May 1, 1898, employed by Consul General Eugene Seeger as messenger and janitor at the Consulate General in Rio de Janeiro.

For 29 years he has devoted his energy to the faithful performance of his duties as messenger of this Consulate General, and today he has no thought but to continue on in his present field of endeavor. When he was employed by Consul General Seeger his salary amounted to approximately \$25 per month, and since that time his compensation increased gradually until 1918 when he finally received \$80, the highest salary that can be paid to a foreigner.

Whenever a vessel entered the port of Rio de Janeiro carrying an officer assigned to this Consulate General, Eduardo was always on hand efficiently to take charge of the baggage. In looking back over the years he has served, it is interesting to note the names of those principal officers who were met and whose baggage was cleared by Eduardo T. Pombo. Beginning with Consul General Eugene Seeger when Mr. Seeger left Rio, we find the following:

George E. Anderson, Julius Lay, Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, Alfonse Gaulin, and Claude I. Dawson.

Among the other officers still in the Service and who will remember Eduardo are Will L. Lowrie, Samuel W. Honaker, A. T. Haeberle, Edward B. Montgomery, Jack D. Hickerson, Howard Donovan, and others.

For years Eduardo has sealed the official pouches from the Consulate General and Consul Bradford defies anyone

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to discount Eduardo's efficiency, especially when the boat is scheduled to leave at 4 p. m. At 3 o'clock Eduardo begins to feel nervous, perhaps the mail from the Commercial Department has not been closed, but although the messenger worries and beads of perspiration cover his forehead Eduardo never misses a boat. One pouch day, during the time of Consul General Gaulin, the mail was late, and fearing the boat would sail prior to the arrival of the pouch Mr. Gaulin went to the boat where he remained on the gangplank talking to the Captain. Not until he saw Eduardo marching ahead of a one-legged carregador did the chief leave, thus permitting the ship to sail.

As a side light, I might mention that many Consuls General would like very much to be the possessors of the comfortable little "nest egg" that Eduardo has, by great financial foresight, been able to lay away.

In the class of work performed, Eduardo T. Pombo holds an enviable record for efficiency.



E. T. POMBO

Ambassador and Mrs. Schurman, Berlin, recently visited Luebeck and Kiel. Mrs. Ware, their daughter, is now a guest at the embassy, with her two children. Mr. and Mrs. Schurman have also recently toured the Baltic states.



## CONSUL AT SAN FRANCISCO

The commission to Thomas Carlile as Consul at San Francisco, Calif., reproduced on page 317, was in the consulate at Monterey, N. L., Mexico, for quite a few years. Thomas Carlile, a son of the consular appointee, either died at San Luis Potosi and left these papers or returned to the States and never called for them. About 25 years ago they were forwarded by V. C. Whitfield, who was consular agent at San Luis Potosi at the time, to the American Consul General at Nuevo Laredo, when it was a Consulate General. They found their way to Monterey when it became a Consulate General and have been here since. As far as known, no relatives of Thomas Carlile are living.

With the commission was a letter from Waddy Thompson, then Minister at Mexico City, to Mr. Carlile:

LEGATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,  
*Mexico, November 19, 1842.*

THOMAS CARLILE, Esq.,  
*United States Consul,  
Port of San Francisco, Calif.*

SIR: You will find herewith inclosed your consular commission, with the corresponding exequatur attached thereto, authorizing you to enter upon the duties of said office at that place; please acknowledge the receipt.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

WADDY THOMPSON.

The commission is dated March 10, 1842, and is signed by John Tyler, President, and Daniel Webster, Secretary of State. On the back it is approved by Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana. Below his signature is Bocanegra, who was Mexico's Secretary of Foreign Relations at the time.

Consul Richard F. Boyce, Hamilton, Ontario, spent a week of his leave in Washington, having motored from his post via Buffalo.

During the absence on leave of Consul General E. J. Norton, Consul General William Dawson was in charge of the office of Foreign Personnel.

Mr. William H. Mathee, formerly Vice Consul at Zurich, is now associated with the firm of Johnson and Johnson, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

## GUDE'S FLOWERS

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A recent issue of the *Toronto Star Weekly* published a short article on the linguistic abilities of Miss "Emilita" Victoria Sauer, aged 7, daughter of the American Consul at Toronto, who is attending school in that city. Miss Sauer speaks English, Spanish and German fluently, and is studying French. At the close of the school this summer she received a first prize for general proficiency as head of her class in Form II.

Vice Consul Richard S. Leach, Department, who has just resigned from the Foreign Service, has been appointed head of the history department of the Morristown School, Morristown, New Jersey.

### To Members of the United States Foreign Service

Secretary of State Kellogg, in an address before the Council on Foreign Relations, said: "FOREIGN AFFAIRS has been of real assistance to the State Department." Mr. Hughes, while Secretary of State, said: "FOREIGN AFFAIRS is one of the most helpful contributions to a better understanding of our foreign relations ever made by private enterprise."

Following the suggestion of several members of the Service, therefore, FOREIGN AFFAIRS makes the following special offer, good only until January 1, 1928.

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## ITEMS

On the departure of Mr. Percy G. Dwyre from the Department the members of the Division of Foreign Service Administration presented him with a fountain pen and pencil set.

Consul Damm, Nogales, reports that on the evening of August 25, from 7 to 9, the Consulate was complimented by a band concert given by the band of the Fifth Battalion of Infantry, Mexican Army. The program consisted of classical and Mexican music, and was given under the direction of Captain Eziqel Ramirez.

## HOTEL LA FAYETTE

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Consul Robert Dudley Longyear, recently assigned to the Department, reported for duty on September 12. Mr. Longyear will be connected with the office of Assistant Secretary Carr.

Vice Consul D. K. E. Bruce has been appointed an assistant to the American delegation at the forthcoming Radiotelegraph Conference to be held in Washington. Mr. Bruce reported for duty in the Department on September 12.

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(Continued from page 316)

therein: so to receive resolution and further direction."

It does not appear how, if at all, the rather ambitious desire of Bermuda to people Virginia was carried out. It is undoubted, however that those members of the Virginia Company who became interested in Bermuda would have benevolently absorbed the islands, and one of their devices to this end was to rename them and refer to them as Virginiola.

This designation, however, endured but for a few months, whereas Bermuda has had her name on Virginia's territory for rather more than three centuries.

AMERICAN

## Secretaries of State

and

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## FROM BERLIN

A reception was given at the Embassy by American Ambassador and Mrs. Jacob Gould Schurman on the occasion of the visit to Berlin of American Editorial Writers who are making a tour of Europe, and members of the American Farm Bureau Association whose arrival in this city coincided with that of the journalists. Mrs. Schurman was assisted in receiving by her daughters, Mrs. Raymond Ware of Ithaca, who is spending the summer with her parents, and Miss Schurman. Besides the guests from afar, the members of the Embassy staff, the Consulate General, and leading resident Americans were present. Refreshments were served in the vast dining room of the Embassy, after which the palatial ball room was thrown open and the guests were entertained by Miss Jovita Fuentes, a young Philippine opera singer, who charmed the audience by her rendering of the aria from "Madame Butterfly," as well as some Spanish songs.

Consul William Oscar Jones and Mrs. Jones spent a day in Berlin on their way from their previous post at Malmö, Sweden, to their future home in Rome, Italy.

The visit of Vice Admiral Burrage, Commander of the United States Naval Forces in Europe, and his staff, including Commander David Worth Bagley and Lieutenant-Commander Alexander Macomb, was the occasion of many official gatherings. They were presented by the Ambassador to the President of the Republic, and by the Consul-General to the Mayor of Berlin. Beside entertainments given them by leading German officials, the Ambassador gave a dinner in

their honor at which the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Gustav Streseman were present, beside the American Consul-General and Mrs. Carlton Bailey Hurst, the Councilor of Embassy, De Witt Clinton Poole, the Military Attaché, and Mrs. Arthur L. Conger, the Commercial Attaché and Mrs. Fayette W. Allport, the Assistant Military Attaché, Major Hermann H. Zorning and several prominent German officials. Owing to the illness of the Naval Attaché, Captain Austin Kautz, Lieutenant Commander R. D. Kirkpatrick, who came from London to receive the Admiral, was also present.

Wishing to learn something about conditions in Habana from Consul-General Hurst, who has recently come from there, Charles B. Curtis, Consul-General at Munich, spent a day in Berlin. Mr. Curtis will soon proceed to Habana as Counselor of Embassy.

Consul Bartley F. Yost, of Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, accompanied by Mrs. Yost and son, Robert, returned on September 7 from a 9000-mile trip to the Pacific Coast States, the City of Seattle having been their destination. Among the points of interest visited were Yellowstone National Park, Crater Lake, Oregon Caves, San Francisco, Los Angeles, the Olympic Peninsula, Victoria, B. C., Glacier National Park, the lake regions of northern Minnesota, and many other points of minor interest.

The trip was made in a Chevrolet landau, without any mishap or mechanical trouble except the cracking of the housing of the self-starter while in Glacier National Park. The outward trip from Sault Ste. Marie to Seattle, including the side trip to Yellowstone and a stay of three days there, required 12½ days. The return trip over

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the Theodore Roosevelt International Highway from Seattle to Sault Ste. Marie, including a stop at Glacier National Park, required 11 days. The average distance covered daily was about 275 miles.

The best highways and best accommodations were found in the Pacific States. The Pacific Highway from Vancouver to San Diego is all paved. Tourist camps with fine accommodations can be found in every town and at many filling stations. The poorest roads were found in Montana, especially in the Rocky Mountain sections. Great strides are being made by all the States traversed in road construction. Dirt roads are rather the exception now and appear only in short stretches. Most of the main highways are now gravelled, and many stretches leading into the towns are paved.

The Advisory Committee of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship Fund has awarded the Scholarship for the coming year to Mr. Dabney L. Keblinger, son of Consul Wilbur Keblinger, now assigned to Bombay.

Dabney Keblinger was born September 18,

1908, at Greenville, Mississippi. He has been a student at the Augusta Military Academy for the past three years, having graduated in June of this year. He plans to enter the University of Virginia this coming fall.

Assistant Secretary of State Francis White has succeeded Mr. Grew as chairman of the Advisory Committee.

By T. D. 42065 there was established at Montreal, Canada, effective April 1, 1927, an office of the Special Agency Service, United States Customs, as an independent field unit under the immediate charge of a supervising agent. The duty of the officers assigned to this office will be, primarily, the detection and prevention of smuggling of merchandise into the United States from Canada, including liquor and narcotics, and all matters relating to market value and classification of merchandise exported from Canada to the United States. Arrangements have been made to insure close cooperation on the part of the supervising agent at Montreal with Canadian Government officials, Canadian railway officials, and American Consular officers in Canada.

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URUGUAY  
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Montevideo

VENEZUELA  
International General  
Electric, S. A.,  
Caracas



The American Lunch Club at Berlin recently, before one of the largest assemblies of members and friends in its history presented two speakers—Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, and Sinclair Lewis.

Consul General Arthur C. Frost, Tampico, who spent his leave visiting in the Berkshires, called at the Department before returning to his post.

Vice Consul William H. Beach, Bombay, who is now in the United States on leave, has been granted an extension of 30 days.

Consul Thomas W. Voetter, Curacao, returned to his post on August 17, sailing from New York.

Vice Consul Eugene M. Hinkle, recently assigned for duty at Cape Town, is on leave of absence at Southport, Conn., prior to leaving for his post.

Consul Alexander K. Sloan, Maracaibo, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, sailed for his post on August 19 from the port of New Orleans.

Consul Damon C. Woods, Paris, is spending his leave of absence at Corsicana, Texas.

Consul David J. D. Myers, Durango, paid a short visit to the Department during the month of August. Consul Myers was accompanied by his daughter Sadie.

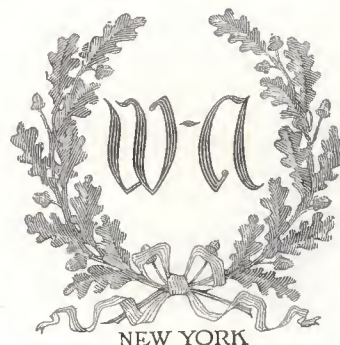
Consul Renwick S. McNiece, Stoke-on-Trent, who spent his leave at Salt Lake City, returned to his post on August 25.

Consul S. Bertrand Jacobsen, who called at the Department en route from Oslo to Calcutta, is taking 30 days leave before sailing for his post.

Diplomatic Secretary Clifton R. Wharton, Monrovia, is spending his leave of absence at Boston.

Consul Sidney E. O'Donoghue, Malta, who is on leave in this country, is visiting his mother at Emmitsburg, Maryland.

Vice Consul J. Holbrook Chapman, Cologne, is spending most of his leave in Washington.



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Consul General Douglas Jenkins, Canton, who is home on leave for the first time in a number of years, spent several weeks at the Department before proceeding to his home at Charleston, South Carolina.

Consul Percy G. Kemp, Las Palmas, who is spending his leave at his home in Brooklyn, visited the Department during the past month.

Diplomatic Secretary Cornelius Van H. Engert, Santiago, is dividing his leave between Washington and New York City.

## FROM MADRID

Vice Consul Durward Grinstead, from Dresden, and Vice Consul Raymond O. Richards, newly assigned to Malaga, were recent callers at the Consulate in Madrid.

Consul Clement S. Edwards, of Valencia, returned to his post on August 15 from a 30 days leave of absence spent in motoring in Italy, Austria, Germany and France.

Consul Frank A. Henry, of the staff of the Consulate General at Barcelona, is spending his vacation in the Tyrol with his family.

Consul Richard Ford, assigned to the Consulate at Seville, arrived at that post and assumed his duties on July 20, 1927.

Mr. McBride, honorary Vice Consul at Malaga, formerly a member of the career service, and now manager of Messrs. Bevan Co., of Malaga, returned to Spain on July 11, after being absent on leave in the United States since April 1, 1927.

Mr. Percy G. Kemp, Vice Consul in Charge at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, has been granted leave of absence to visit the United States and expects to depart for New York about July 28, 1927.

## FROM LONDON

Recent visitors at the London Consulate General have been:

The Honorable Joseph C. Grew, Ambassador at Constantinople en route to his post.

Consul General Thomas M. Wilson, going back to Washington after completing his inspection tour.

Consul Hasell H. Dick en route to his post at Rangoon.

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## FROM MEXICO CITY

Consul John W. Dye, of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, spent three weeks leave with his wife and four boys in the picturesque mountains of Taos county, New Mexico. He reports the trout fishing fine and the mountain drives thrilling. They returned to Juarez August 12.

Vice Consul O. B. Ferguson and James C. Powell, Jr., of Ciudad, Juarez, with their wives, left for the California beaches on a motor trip August 15. They expect to be gone about a month.

Consul Dye, of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, claims a record return of net receipts to the Treasurer for a quarter. For the quarter ended June 30, 1927, the net returns with all expenses paid amounted to \$65,327.09. The office force at Juarez during this time was a Consul, three Vice Consuls and six clerks.

Diplomatic Secretary Frederic R. Dolbeare called at the Department en route from Berne to Ottawa.

Consul Lewis V. Boyle, Tahiti, spent several days at the Department before returning to Susanville, California, for the remainder of his leave.

Consuls Charles B. Hosmer and Charles H. Derry represented the Department of State at the hearings held in Washington the latter part of August by the Canadian Royal Commission investigating the smuggling of intoxicating liquors into the United States.

## FROM ADEN

Third Secretary of Embassy, formerly Vice Consul Buell, called at the Consulate at Aden in July, en route from the Consulate General at Calcutta to his new post at the Embassy at London.

Vice Consul McKee, of the Consulate General at Singapore, called at the Consulate at Aden on July 16, as a special passenger on the U. S. Steel S. S., en route to the United States on leave.

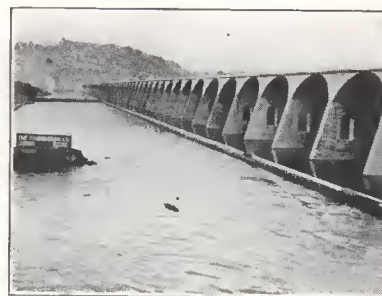
Mrs. Julius G. Lay kindly received Vice Consul Park at dinner on board the P. & O. S. S. "Ranpura," during its call at Aden on August 4.



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## CHANGES IN FIELD SERVICE, BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Mr. Karl L. Rankin has been appointed an Assistant Trade Commissioner to Prague.

On August 16, 1927, Mr. George W. Berkalew was made an Assistant Trade Commissioner to the station at Brussels, Belgium.

Mr. Ronald D. Stevenson, formerly of the State Department, has been appointed an Assistant Trade Commissioner to Havana.

Mr. Joseph M. Marrone is working in the Foodstuffs Division for several months prior to sailing for Rome where he has been assigned as Trade Commissioner.

Mr. Gardner Richardson, Commercial Attaché at Athens, is stationed at Constantinople temporarily while Mr. Julian Gillespie is on leave in the United States.

Miss Minidee McLean, clerk to Commercial Attaché at Santiago, Chile, is on a leave of absence in the United States.

Mr. Harold A. Burch, an Assistant Trade Commissioner at London; Mr. Chester L. Jones, Commercial Attaché at Paris; Mr. F. P. Waller, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Paris, and Mr. Gilbert Redfern, an Assistant Trade Commissioner at Bucharest, all returned to the United States on August 5.

Mr. James R. Givens, who has been in charge of Section 6 work in the Department, has resigned to accept a position in the office of the Naturalization Examiner at Birmingham, Alabama. During Mr. Givens' stay in the Department he made a very careful study of Chinese Immigration, and the result of his efforts will be appreciated by all consular officers when they receive the new section to the Consular Regulations on this subject which is now being printed.

On July 9, Consul Kemp, Danzig, as representative of the Minister at Warsaw, greeted the Polish-American War Veterans, who arrived at the port of Gdynia on that date. Mr. Kemp made a short speech at the luncheon given in the Veterans' honor.

## BIRTHS

A son, Pierre Brutsche, was born at Grenoble, France, on June 16, 1927, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Albert William Scott. Mr. Scott is Vice Consul at Basel.

A son, Robert Bentley, was born at Foochow, China, on December 12, 1926, to Consul and Mrs. Ernest B. Price.

A daughter, Ann Muse, was born at Constantinople, on March 19, 1927, to Commercial Attaché and Mrs. Julian E. Gillespie.

A daughter, Louise Longstreet, was born at Budapest, Hungary, on June 12, 1927, to Vice Consul and Mrs. John Heath Morgan.

A daughter, Mildred Taylor, was born at Chevy Chase, Maryland, on September 8, 1927, to Consul and Mrs. Robert D. Murphy. Consul Murphy is assigned for duty in the Department.

A daughter, Catherine Hatch, was born at Weston, Massachusetts, on August 5, 1927, to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Boyd Otterman. Mr. Otterman is in the Division of Foreign Service Administration.

Consul Doe, somewhere in Mexico, in reporting on the commercial work of his office states that on the W. T. D. lists received at a certain consular office in Latin America the following names of firms appeared:

Ayuntamiento Constitucional.  
Esquina, Revillagigedo y Ayuntamiento.  
Sindicato de Carpinteros y Similares.  
Botica y Drogueria.  
Plante Vd. Un Arbol.

Anticipating formal requests, the Consul is now preparing reports upon the firms of Se Prohibe Anunciar, Se Alquila and Vinos y Licores, which are easily the most widely advertised in the city.



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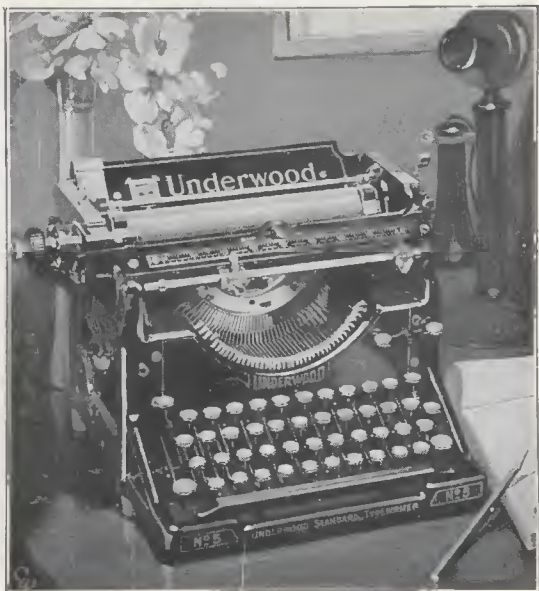
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## FROM SINGAPORE

Senator Guy D. Goff and Representative George H. Tinkham were visitors at Singapore during the month of July. Mr. Tinkham was en route to Calcutta, and planned to go on a tiger hunt with Consul William Jenkins.

Consul General and Mrs. Hoover, Batavia, plan to leave on September 28 for the United States via Suez. They plan to take a vacation before proceeding to Amsterdam. Mr. Hoover's new post.

Twenty-two Americans celebrated the Fourth of July at Surabaya as the guests of Consul Groth. Supper was served in the garden at the back of the Consulate. This was followed by moving pictures and a dance for which the marble floors of the consular building are well adapted.

Consul Bernard Gotlieb, Singapore, spent a few weeks local leave in Java, having visited Bandoeng, Garoet, Ngamplang and Djocja.

Vice-Consul Gerald A. Mokma, Batavia, left on August 9 for Surabaya where he will take charge of the Consulate while Consul Groth is on leave.

On September 4, an attempt was made to assassinate Emil Steger, clerk in the Consulate at Dresden. An unidentified person fired at him with a pistol and wounded him seriously.

Consul Conger Reynolds, Stuttgart, is spending his leave at Dexter, Iowa.

Assistant Surgeon F. C. Stewart, U. S. P. H. S., has been relieved from duty at Angel Island, California, and assigned to duty at Hong Kong.

Consul Robert L. Keiser, Department, spent his vacation in motoring through the Middle West and Canada. While in Canada he visited the Consulates at Hamilton and Toronto and the Consulate General at Ottawa.

Consul and Mrs. James R. Wilkinson and children spent several days in Berlin while en route to their new post at Helsingfors.

Polo is becoming a popular sport in Berlin and the interurban match games at the Berlin Polo Klub in Frohnau have drawn large crowds, including members of the American and French embassies. Mr. Gustave Pabst, Jr., Third Secretary of the American Embassy, was noted among the players.



## WHITE HOUSE RENOVATED

President and Mrs. Coolidge found a practically new home when they returned to Washington from their vacation in the Black Hills.

Although nearly seven score years old, six months of reconstruction, redecorating, cleaning and painting have transformed the historic dwelling on Pennsylvania Avenue from a structure declared unsafe into an "Executive Mansion" in every sense of the word.

Besides a new slate roof supported by steel beams and hollow tile arches, an entirely new

### TO HOLDERS OF SECOND LIBERTY LOAN 4½ PER CENT BONDS

#### EXCHANGE OFFERING OF NEW TREASURY NOTES

Second Liberty Loan bonds have been called for payment on November 15th next, and no interest will be paid after that date.

Notice is given of a new offering of United States Treasury notes, in exchange for Second Liberty Loan Converted 4½ per cent bonds. The new notes will be dated September 15, 1927, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 3½ per cent. The notes will mature in five years but may be called for redemption after three years.

Interest on Second Liberty Loan Converted 4½ per cent bonds surrendered and accepted in exchange will be paid to November 15, 1927. The price of the new issue of notes, is 100½. Holders surrendering Second Liberty Loan Converted 4½ per cent bonds in exchange will receive, at the time of delivery of the new notes, interest on such Second Liberty Loan Converted 4½ per cent bonds from May 15, 1927, to November 15, 1927, less the premium on the new notes issued.

Holders of Second Liberty Loan Converted 4½ per cent bonds who desire to take advantage of this opportunity to obtain Treasury notes of the new issue, should arrange with their bank for such exchange at the earliest possible date, as this offer will remain open only for a limited period after September 15th.

Further information may be obtained from banks or trust companies, or from any Federal Reserve Bank.

**A. W. MELLON,**  
Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, D. C., September 6, 1927.

third floor of eighteen rooms has supplanted an old garret space, formerly used for servants quarters. Some of these additional rooms still are to be utilized for servants, while others will be used for storage purposes and for guests rooms in emergencies.

A new ceiling has been built on the walls of the second floor, taking the place of one that used to suspend from trusses of the roof, and elevator service has been extended to the third floor.

New damask linings have been spread over the walls of the Green and Red rooms on the first



Photograph by A. W. Cutler.

OLD STYLE IRISH COSTUMES, BALLINTEMPLE

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**National Geographic Magazine**

WASHINGTON, D. C.



floor, while on the second some redecorating has been done. The President's office has been cleaned and painted and the passageway leading from the third floor to the roof of the south portico tiled for use as a roof garden.

The whole structure has been given one coat of white paint. While it was painted only last year, this coating was found necessary due to dirt created from the reconstruction job.

## NECROLOGY

Funeral services were held in Chicago on August 20 for Harriett Sager, wife of George T. Colman, former American Consul to South America.

Mrs. Colman, who was a member of the Racine (Wisconsin) Woman's Club, died August 18 at the home of her mother in Chicago, after an extended illness. She had lived in Racine only a short time, having spent the past 10 years in South America during Mr. Colman's service in that part of the world. Mr. Colman is now with the Horlick Malted Milk Company. She leaves

surviving, her husband; three small children, Ruth Elizabeth, Catherine and Sager; her mother, Mrs. Hiram N. Sager, Chicago; two sisters, Mrs. Griffith S. Bixby and Miss Mildred Sager, of Chicago.

Note: Mr. Colman resigned from the Foreign Service on March 1, 1925, while assigned as Consul at Punta Arenas, Chile.

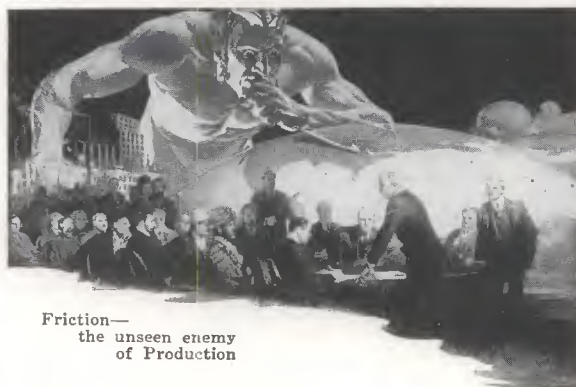
Monsignor Joseph M. Denning, former United States Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Tangier, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, on July 27, 1927. He was the first Roman Catholic priest to hold a place in the Foreign Service of the United States, and was appointed by the late President Harding. Mgr. Denning resigned from the Service on May 1, 1924.

Colonel James M. Shepard, who was American Consul at Hamilton, Ontario, from 1897 to 1916, died at Cassopolis, Michigan, on August 13, 1927. At the time of his death Colonel Shepard was 84 years old. He was born at North Brookfield, Massachusetts, and after the Civil War moved to Michigan and settled in Cassopolis.

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(Continued from page 313)

houses that might do for an American Mission, if it should be decided to send one to Abyssinia. These interesting and not too arduous duties were leavened with some very delightful gathering for luncheon or dinner. Ras Tafari, the various diplomatic representatives, Dr. Lambie, and several others were most hospitable hosts. I enjoyed the three dinners at Ras Tafari's most, because he had both Europeans and Ethiopians as guests, and the princess, with one or more of her ladies in waiting, were always present. One night I was seated next to an Abyssinian lady. Imagine my surprise when she said in good English, "Well, sir, how do you like my country?" She was the wife of an Abyssinian who had been educated in England, and he had taught her English. I only knew three genuine Abyssinians who could speak English—this lady, her husband, and Balato Heroui, the dear old gentleman who was told off by Ras Tafari as my special counselor and attendant.

Ras Tafari's palace and dining room are quite modern and comfortable. He has his own electric light plant and has the only electric lights in the capital. His dinner service is very fine.

The knives, forks, and spoons are of solid gold, and he has a set of 25 fruit plates that are most interesting. They are of solid silver, and each has the gold and silver coins of a different country set in them so cleverly that both obverse and reverse can be seen. As far as is possible, he gives each guest the plate that has the coins of his own country inset. I always got the plate with the American coins. It had two twenty and two ten dollar gold pieces, four silver dollars, and several half dollars and quarters in it. The set is said to have cost him about \$10,000 and was made for him in London. After dinner he would frequently have a moving-picture show in the dining room. He has an excellent projector and an operator to run it. He has a number of topical films, pictures of important events, and a number of reels of himself taken when he made his European tour. He has one very old film, taken in the early days of the movie, of King Menelik, which is most interesting.

It is difficult to condense into a short sketch the many fascinating happenings of three weeks in one of the most interesting and least known countries. One event that stands out in my memory was the dance of the priests before the

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Empress on Easter Saturday. It is probably their most important and most solemn religious ceremony. The dance was held under a great canopy or marquee in front of the throne room. The Empress, her suite, Ras Tafari, all the Abyssinian nobles and dignitaries, and all of the diplomatic corps were present. All of the clergy were in their ceremonial robes, many of which were of bright colors, and most of them had a colored umbrella or parasol as part of their costume. Into this scene of every color of the rainbow and of much barbaric magnificence came the dance team, consisting of censor bearers, drummers, and priests. The censors are very handsome, of wrought brass, and were spouting the fumes of burning incense. The drums were conical shaped, of polished brass, and fully 4 feet long. The censor bearers entered first and made obeisance to the Archbishop and the Empress, then took stations at various parts of the inclosure. The drummers, with their heavy drums suspended from their necks, took part in the dance with the priests. The dancers were divided into two facing lines, each with its drummers, and then began a solemn sort of a one-step, advancing and re-

treating, accompanied by the clapping of hands and a tom-tom-like, measured beat of the drums. As the dance went on, the dancers got more and more excited, until toward the end they were in an absolute frenzy. Every little while one of the priests would lose control of himself and give a wild kind of solo dance. Without intending to be facetious, I may say that it reminded me very much of some of the religious revivals in the South. Take it all in all, it was the most interesting thing I have ever seen in my life.

And so the days passed with something new to do almost every minute. The weather was bad most of the time I was in Addis Abeba. It wasn't the rainy season proper, but it rained practically every day while we were there. At the altitude of between eight and nine thousand feet when it rains it is cold. I wore my heaviest clothing and an overcoat during my entire stay. In the evening a fire was necessary for comfort. The altitude affects everybody more or less, and, of course, if one has a weak heart, it is very dangerous. Mr. Bentinck, the British Minister, says that the altitude and the strangeness of the country affects newcomers in two different ways—



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either they go into their compounds and stay there, refusing to come out unless it is absolutely compulsory, or they are very active, running about all of the time and quarreling with everybody. He added, with a smile, that he belonged to the latter category. One of the never-ending surprises and also sources of pleasure at Addis Abeba is the flowers. Every sort of flower that I have ever seen in great abundance and of superb color and size is to be found in the gardens of the city. As there are no seasons except the wet and dry seasons, the flowers pay no attention to season. You can see violets and chrysanthemums, dahlias and narcissus, or any other unseasonable combination, blossoming side by side almost all the year around.

All things must end, however, and so my time of departure drew near. I paid my last ceremonial visit to Ras Tafari and the Empress, said good-by to my newly made friends, took a last, regretful look at the market-place with its donkey and camel trains and its toga-wrapped people, and again boarded the toy train for the journey back to the sea and the twentieth century. My sensation was, and is, that instead of

a journey of miles I had traveled back through time and had seen a land and a people of the time of the Crusades. From 1913 to 1922 I traveled a good bit and saw many lands. I covered an aggregate distance about equal to fourteen times around the world, but no journey has equaled in enchantment nor has any land been as interesting as that ruled by the descendants of the Queen of Sheba and King Solomon.

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